

STONE IN SENATE FLAYS ROOSEVELT; STYLES HIM A FRIEND OF THE KAISER

Recites Plot of Republican Leaders and Men to "Take the Government Over Into Their Own Hands"—In Address Punctuated With Cautious Sentences the Senator Heatedly Charges That Since Our Entrance Into World Conflict "Roosevelt Has Been a Menace and Obstruction to Successful Prosecution of War"—Calls Colonel the "Most Seditious Man of Consequence in America."

Washington, Jan. 18.—Characterizing former President Roosevelt as "the most potent and willing friend of the Kaiser" and "the most seditious man of consequence in America," Senator Stone, addressing the senate today, charged that Republican leaders are engaged in a studied effort to make politics out of the war. Their object is to "take the government over into their own hands," by partisan criticism of the conduct of the war, he declared.

Citing statements of the Republican leaders regarding the political plans and editorials of Col. Roosevelt, which, he said, are "villainous screeds," published for money, Senator Stone declared:

"On my responsibility as a senator I charge that since our entrance to the war Roosevelt by his attacks on the government has been a menace and obstruction to the successful prosecution of the war."

"The only possible effect of these widely published utterances of this man," said Senator Stone, "has been, as they were designed to be, to discredit and bring the present government into public disfavor and weaken its hold on popular confidence. That seems to be the Rooseveltian standard of patriotism."

Similar utterances made by less powerful citizens, Senator Stone asserted, would subject them to prosecution for disloyalty.

Senator Stone's address, carefully prepared, the first of political significance made in congress since the United States entered the war, and regarded as the forerunner of bitter partisan strife, exonerated partisanship in the war. Besides Col. Roosevelt, there is no one else in the country, he said, who is so much of a politician as Theodore Roosevelt. He said a meeting of the Republican leaders had been called in St. Louis on Feb. 12 to inaugurate a winter campaign.

"Col. Roosevelt has engaged a hall in St. Louis to make a war speech the day before the committee meeting," said Senator Stone. "I no introduce my star witness, Theodore Roosevelt himself—whom I characterize as the most seditious man of consequence in America," he continued. "The heart of this man is a flame with inordinate ambition and he runs amuck. His chief thought is not to help the government, but always to speak in bitter and contemptuous disparagement of the president and his majority members of this congress. Every week for a long time he has been and still is publishing under contract for a money consideration—think of it, for money—villainous screeds in the Kansas City Star—attacking the president and the government. These Roosevelt contributions are reproduced in numerous important papers. Whatever may be said of the papers, reproducing these disloyal utterances, the Kansas City Star is chiefly responsible."

Citing criticisms from Mr. Roosevelt's editorials, Senator Stone continued:

"For example, Roosevelt denounces the president's government in terms that would subject almost any other citizen to arrest—yet his utterances which I say would be denounced as treasonable if made by others, are widely published without even official protest."

"I have quoted these utterances of Roosevelt, first to show that his vaunted claim, self advertised, of a superior brand of patriotism, is empty and, second, to inquire why Roosevelt may say things with impunity that a citizen of less consequence dare not even repeat without danger of indictment for disloyalty."

At this point the senator made his reference to Roosevelt as an aid to the Kaiser and then turned to the congressional war investigations. He did not question the right of congress to make the inquiries, but rather their purpose and publicity given to national difficulties.

"I cannot believe," he said, "that worldwide advertisement of alleged deficiencies in our war activities, even if ultimately found true, is necessary to bring about administrative reforms. I doubt the wisdom of wide open investigations into almost what might be made the subject of criticism of the administration."

"I do not mean that administrative errors should be concealed from the people. Of course mistakes have been made by the government—doubtless many grave mistakes. In the circumstances that was inevitable, but it is necessary for us to stand on a house-top and proclaim these mistakes with a loud voice to the whole world."

Considering everything, Mr. Stone asserted, the achievements of this congress and the administration "signifies a degree of marked success without parallel in the world's history." Undue publicity given to present mistakes, he said, had advertised the nation's weakness to the enemy.

"The time for flaunting them is past," he continued. "This is the time for unanimous national sympathy and solidarity. My appeal now is to my colleagues on this side to stand up against influences calculated to lead us, and I appeal to my colleagues on the other side of this chamber to thrust back the evident rising tide of partisanship."

The Republican leaders' purpose, he reiterated, is to elect a congress out of harmony with the President.

"What would happen to the Wilson administration if the Republican party should have control of the next congress," he asked, "if I were to adopt the use of Billy Sunday classics, the President would have a hell of a time."

In concluding the Missouri Senator presented statistics of what he termed were partisan appointments of state war committees. In New York, he said, a Republican governor appointed 82 Republicans and three Democrats, while in Ohio a Democratic governor named 18 Republicans and 10 Democrats. In California,

nia the Republican governor, he asserted, named 63 Republicans and four Democrats. He gave the statistics to show, he asserted, that Democratic governors had been non-partisan in their appointments while Republican governors had not.

INSURANCE FOR MILLION BOYS NOW IN SERVICE

Hartford, Jan. 22.—One million United States soldiers and sailors have thus far failed to take out the soldiers' and sailors' insurance provided for them by the government. Because of this condition, the Council of National Defense has asked the Connecticut State Council of Defense to undertake a campaign to reach families of the soldiers and sailors and through them urge action by the men.

The Council of National Defense is aiding the War Risk Bureau in the effort to get every man in the Army and Navy covered. The time for getting under the insurance act expires February 12 and soldiers and sailors or their families must act before that time.

The government insurance policy is not assignable, and payments under it to the insured or a beneficiary are not subject to claims of creditors of the insured or beneficiary. The insured may at any time change the beneficiary or beneficiaries.

The rate of insurance charged by the government is cheap. For premiums of \$5.00, the monthly rate for a man 21 years old is \$3.25; for a man 30 years old, \$2.45; for a man 35 years old, \$3.70. The insurance continues in force during the present year and for five years thereafter, at the close of which period the policy will be converted, upon application, without medical examination into any form of insurance selected.

During the time the insurance is in force, the monthly premium to be paid the government increases at each anniversary of the policy to the premium described for the attained ages of the policy holder.

Premiums are to be paid monthly, and will, unless the insured elects otherwise, be deducted from pay due from the government.

HARDEN URGING SETTLEMENT IN ALSACE MATTER

Amsterdam, Jan. 22.—Germany should not take any territory from the Russian empire and might give back Alsace-Lorraine to France, Maximilian Harden declares in Die Zukunft. He says:

"He who wishes to tear away Poland, Lithuania, Estonia and Livonia from the Russian empire makes this empire a mortal enemy, for Russia will not always have Lendinistic feelings. These countries would bring us no advantage. A Slavic strain through Germany would endanger the country, not merely the life of East Prussia."

With regard to Alsace-Lorraine, Herr Harden writes:

"Neither Premier Lloyd-George nor President Wilson believes Germany is willing to surrender Alsace-Lorraine to France at the present moment, but what about Germany's attitude two or three years after peace is signed, when there can be a fair consultation with the people? It was a mistake to take possession of Alsace and Lorraine. Must we always carry this burdensome inheritance of our forefathers?"

DEFENDANT FAILS TO FILE ANSWER; CASE DEF AULTED

Tuesday, Jan. 22.

Judgment by default to recover \$1,225.22 damages and costs of \$35.02, has been rendered by Judge W. M. Maibelle in the Superior Court in the case of Frank J. Jessup against Robert A. Fossick, both of Stamford.

Jessup sued to recover on a grocery bill, the case being filed last June. The defendant had been arrested in January in December, and again in January, on a motion for default to answer. No answer having been filed, Judge Maibelle gives judgment for the amount claimed.

SHIPS FOR ALLIES ALL HAVE ENOUGH COAL FOR SAILING

New York, Jan. 22.—No essential ship in New York harbor is prevented from sailing for lack of fuel, according to J. E. Farson, coal expert detailed by the United States shipping board to supervise the bunkering of vessels here. He said that of 213 ships awaiting coal in this port a week ago, only 81, none of the "vital to the needs of the Allies," remained to be coaled today.

This was the first word to come from authoritative sources in New York indicating that the fuel situation had been relieved materially through the five day industrial suspension and its resultant curtailed coal consumption and loosening of have been promised by rail.

PLEDGE TO SAVE FOOD.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Jan. 21.—Committees in 53 of the 76 municipalities of the island have been appointed by Federal Food Administrator Albert E. Lee to take charge in their districts of the pledge campaign for the conservation of food.

PROPOSE CABINET OF THREE

Senate Military Committee's Bill Would Turn Over Prosecution of War to Small Board—President to Fight Plan.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Establishment of a war cabinet of three distinguished citizens of demonstrated executive ability is provided in the Senate military committee's bill as introduced today by Chairman Chamberlain.

President Wilson has served notice on Democratic leaders in the Senate that he will use all his influence and power to defeat the bill, while its supporters assert they will expend every energy to have it passed.

"The president will fight to a finish," was the word brought to the capitol today.

"To consider, devise and formulate plans and policies, general and special, for the effectual conduct and vigorous prosecution of the existing war, and to direct and control the execution of the war, and to supervise, co-ordinate, direct and control the functions and activities of all executive departments, officials and agencies of the government."

Another section would give the war cabinet power to use the service of any or all executive departments and bureaus.

Subject to review by the president the proposed cabinet would have authority to make any necessary orders to any department or bureau and all the necessary rules and regulations. The secretaries of war and navy are directed to assign to the cabinet such commissioned officers as may be requested and the president may appoint other officials to serve as subordinates of the cabinet. An initial appropriation of \$500,000 is proposed.

One provision limits the life of the war cabinet to six months after the termination of the war, or at any earlier date after peace which the president may designate.

The cabinet would be given authority over construction of appropriation acts, subject to the president's revision.

EX-PRESIDENT TAFT TO HEAD \$1,000 CLUBS

McAdoo Asks Former Chief Executive to Assist in Organization.

Hartford, Jan. 22.—Former President William Howard Taft of New Haven has been appointed by William G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, to serve as chairman of the "Thousand Dollar Limit Club of Connecticut." This club, which will be composed of 500 or more of the most prominent citizens of this state, has for its object the purchase of \$1,000 worth of war savings stamps during the present year out of the savings of the members.

Former President Taft has signified to Secretary McAdoo his acceptance of this important place. In the near future Mr. Taft will address to the prospective members of the club a personal appeal asking for their cooperation in this movement, the result of which will be the securing of at least \$500,000 of Connecticut's apportionment of \$2,000,000 of the war savings fund.

Clubs of this character have been organized with great success in other states, and Mr. Taft hopes that Connecticut will not fall short of the quota assigned. The office of the state director of the Connecticut war savings committee will give its cooperation to Mr. Taft in securing members.

NO WARNING IN CHINESE FIRING UPON MONACACY

Peking, Friday, Jan. 18.—The attack yesterday on the American gunboat Monacacy, in which one sailor was killed and two were wounded, was made near Kien Lihsein and came without warning. The attackers hid behind a dike on the north bank of the Yangtze Kiang.

The Japanese steamer Talsan also was subjected to a fusillade.

Washington, Jan. 22.—American Minister Reinisch's dispatches to the state department today reporting the attack on the gunboat Monacacy contained no additional details to those already received in news dispatches. Minister Reinisch said he had made representations to the Chinese government.

DANCE TO KEEP WARM

New Britain, Jan. 24.—Pupils at the academic high school were allowed to dance in the gymnasium this morning.

The condition of Oscar Hammerstein at the German hospital was reported much improved.

ALLIES EXPECT THRUST BY HUN, ASSERTS BAKER

Washington, Jan. 22.—The Allies are maintaining an expectant attitude on the western front, Secretary Baker said yesterday in his weekly war review, while recent events in Russia have greatly increased strategic freedom for the Central empires.

The review is for the week ending Jan. 19. It says:

"There is little to record in the way of military activity during the last week. On the western front the Allies are maintaining an expectant attitude."

"While the enemy has been busy concentrating his offensive forces, the British and French have greatly strengthened their defensive dispositions, reorganized their tactical arrangements, which in many areas were hitherto chiefly of an offensive character and are now prepared for every eventuality."

The recent events in Russia, which have removed from the theatre of active operations more than 900 miles of front in the east, the invasion of Italy and the consequent shortening of the battle line in this zone by nearly 150 miles, have resulted in greatly increased strategic freedom for the Central empires.

Reviewing the minor operations which took place during the period under examination, it is noticeable that ascendant initiative and alertness is again displayed by the Allies.

"We find the British and French actively raiding the German lines, driving in outposts and patrols."

"Along the British front the enemy for the first time in many weeks maintained a relatively passive attitude. The British sent out numerous raiding parties."

"East of Loos in the shell torn terrain the scene of such fierce fighting during the last summer, a sharply conducted operation by the British was brought to a successful conclusion. The British broke into the German line and captured several prisoners."

"North of St. Quentin and east of Mericourt the British had brushes with the enemy which resulted favorably."

"In the neighborhood of Lens a Canadian detachment launched a raid against the Germans, which was crowned with success. This undertaking was carried out with the usual Canadian dash and not only were the Canadians able to penetrate the enemy's positions, but they held them as long as they deemed it expedient, and only retired after inflicting serious damage and taking prisoners."

"Southwest of Arras the enemy advanced against a British outpost but was speedily driven back."

"Artillery activity was noted in the Ypres section and enemy fire was lively in the area south of the Cambrai salient."

"Air raids in hostile territory were numerous not only in the theatre of operations where German ammunition dumps in the region of Roulers and rail heads and cantonments in Flanders proved to be good targets, but daylight attacks by air craft in force were carried out against German cities. The raids on Karlsruhe proved particularly effective."

"In the Italian theatre the successes of the preceding week have been enlarged and extended."

"The Italians launched, successfully, along three separate segments of the line, a series of formidable assaults which resulted in a decided advantage for their forces engaged."

"The first attack was made east of Cape Sile in the Piave delta, which brought about a material extension of the Italian bridge head along the lower Piave."

"The second, in the region between the Monte Tomba and the Monte Solovio, was a tactical gain of positive value in that it greatly strengthened the Italian disposition in this area."

"The third and by far the most important undertaking resulted in bringing about a rectification of Italian dispositions in the Monte Asolone sector, which rendered secure trench elements heretofore not devoid of serious weakness."

"The last achievement must be looked on as of essential significance in that it has removed the menace of the enemy being able to turn the Italian flank in the region of the Monte Grappa. The only reaction on the part of the enemy took place in the Piave delta, where the Austrians attempted to regain the ground lost east of Cape Sile. The enemy was driven back without gaining any of his objectives and suffered severe casualties. It would seem that it is now clear that the pressure of the Austrians in this area has been materially lessened."

"Artillery was intermittently active along the entire front and the British batteries rendered good service in the Montello sector."

"Clear weather favored the task of the aviators. Numerous hostile air raids took place, directed against various centers in the Venetian plain close to the fighting area."

"The enemy was busy bombing undefended Italian towns, Padua and Treviso were attacked in broad daylight, and numerous encounters between Austrian and Italian airmen were recorded."

"The Italians in turn were busy breaking up hostile working parties and harassing centers of military activity."

"In Russia a deadlock on the peace negotiations of Brest-Litovsk has again been reported."

"The British forces were active in the Palestine theater. Gen. Allenby has strengthened his defensive position and extended his lines. Frequent patrol encounters are noted. The enemy is being cleared out of villages north of Jerusalem and a firmer hold on the Holy City is thus assured."

DISAGREE OVER NEW HEIGHT OF WOMEN'S BOOTS

Boston, Jan. 22.—Representatives of the New England shoe trade will confer with members of the commercial economy board in New York tomorrow regarding further changes in styles for women's shoes for fall, with a view to conserving leather. Although the board recommended maximum nine inch height in women's boots, the shoe men stood out for 8 1/2 inches and accepted the suggestion that colors be limited and unnecessary embellishments eliminated.

GEN. BOROEVIC NAMED AUSTRIAN COMMANDER OVER MARSHAL'S HEAD

Situation on Southern Front Results in Junior Officer Taking Leadership From Von Hoetzendorf—Policy of Defense Warfare Predicted by Italians.

Italian Headquarters in Northern Italy, Monday, Jan. 22.—(By the Associated Press)—Gen. Szelova Boroevic has been appointed to succeed the Archduke Eugene in command of the entire enemy front against Italy and it is believed that the change may have a considerable effect on the campaign. The two conspicuous figures on this front have been Field Marshal Von Hoetzendorf, commanding the mountain front, and Gen. Boroevic, commanding along the Piave. Gen. Boroevic is the junior of the field marshal and his passing over him is in the nature of a disgrace, probably growing out of the operations on this front.

Field Marshal Conrad Von Hoetzendorf retains the command on the mountain front. He has represented the extreme element opposed to Italy and as chief of the Austrian staff sought to provoke a collision with Italy during the Tripolitan war and has even been charged with using the Messina earthquake as a pretext for Austrian intervention in Italian affairs.

Gen. Boroevic's tactics on the Italian front have been uniformly defensive, rarely offensive. For two years on the Isonzo front he maintained a defensive and took the offensive only when German reinforcements compelled an advance. Since the formation of the new Piave line his policy has been chiefly defensive.

The appointment of Gen. Boroevic, therefore, is construed as confirming reports that the enemy proposes to maintain a defensive attitude on the Italian front for the present. It is regarded also as a concession to the Slav element of Austria, as Boroevic is of Slav-Croatian origin. Gen. Boroevic stands entirely outside the military court favorites like Conrad Von Hoetzendorf, who, up to this time, has directed the Austrian military policy against Italy.

ORDER REVENGE FOR KILLING OF TWO DIPLOMATS

Petrograd, Jan. 22.—Premier Leine and Secretary of State Bonch-Bruyevich have ordered the Red guard and soldiers to comb the city for "the motor car with Red guards and sailors who killed Shingoff and Kokoshkine." The murder of the former ministers has created a feeling of protest and revulsion among the Bolshevik officials, who are anxious to prevent the situation from getting beyond their control.

The Petrograd council of workmen and soldiers' delegates has adopted a resolution of the strictest censure of the murderers, declaring it never could approve summary justice and that no crimes had been committed by those killed. The resolution urged all soldiers to search for the murderers.

It has been learned that the sailors who were among the assassins were not part of a crew stationed in Petrograd, but had recently arrived from Finland, where they had been attached to the Baltic fleet.

Four other members of the Kerensky government, patients in another hospital, were transferred today to a prison by the Bolshevik authorities.

JAPANESE WAR POLICY UNDER FIRE AT TOKYO

London, Jan. 22.—The war policy of the Japanese government is to be subjected to attack at the session of the diet which will be convened soon, according to advices from Tokio as forwarded to Reuters. As is customary on the eve of a meeting of the diet, the political parties assembled yesterday and issued declarations.

The Kenseikai, or opposition party, asserts the government has failed to its policy toward China, has not been sufficiently positive in its support of the Allies, and has handled finances injudiciously. It says the government is unable to read the public mind and is not supported by the people. The government's diplomacy, it declares, has always missed opportunities, especially in regard to China, with whose domestic affairs it interfered without justification. The Kenseikai will endeavor, the declaration says, to strengthen friendly relations with China. It urges more complete devotion to the purposes of the Allies in prosecution of the war and advocates wiser expenditures for national defense.

PLAN TO HOLD "KNITTING DAY" IN BALL PARKS

Chicago, Jan. 22.—"Knitting Day" once a week will be established at National League parks during the coming season if plans under way here today are carried out. It is said that five of the clubs favor the idea. Women would be admitted free on knitting day.

TREBLE DAMAGE SOUGHT FROM FORMER SHERIFF

Joseph Lesser's suit against Abe Levy, a former city sheriff, was commenced this afternoon in the Common Pleas Court. In this suit Lesser claims damages of \$750, or treble damages on the allegation that Levy mulcted him excessively for work done in his official capacity. Lesser employed Levy, then city sheriff, to make an attachment and conduct a case in which considerable work was done. At its conclusion Levy presented a bill for \$164.66, which Lesser disputed, but Levy demanded settlement, which was given. The suit was brought to recover treble damages as allowed by law on the ground that the fees charged were illegal. Attorney Henry Greenstein represents Lesser, and Foster & Morgan appear for Levy. The defense is that the fees charged were legal.

JEWELRY STORE BANDITS STEAL \$60,000 IN GEMS

Detroit, Jan. 22.—Three bandits entered the jewelry store of Ralph Dewey, in the downtown district, this forenoon, bound W. R. Grainger, the manager, and escaped with stock said to be worth \$60,000.

CRITICISE RAILWAY BILL.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Clifford Thorne, former chairman of the Iowa state railroad commission, told the senate interstate commerce committee today that the administration railroad bill guarantees \$300,000,000 more to the railroad than Great Britain guaranteed to her railroads when she took control, and at the same time offers no inducement for the railroads to be efficient to the public.

REVERSE PORTO RICAN DECREES

Washington, Jan. 21.—Porto Rican decrees holding the island to be an organized incorporated territory of the United States with the federal constitution in full force there were today reversed by the supreme court.